THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

☞ "Watchman, what of the night?" The famous Liquor question has been argued before the full Bench of the Supreme Court this week, and in a few days the Court will probably give it its quietus for aye and ever. On the technical difficulties, legal inconsistencies and judicial constructions, we shall have very little if anything to say; they have been pretty well picked by the eminent lawyers who conducted the case, and there is but little to glean after their reaping. But, whether the Court decide, or not, that the law prohibiting the sale of spirits to Hawaiian natives is repealed by subsequent enactments, is unconstitutional, is contrary to foreign treaties, or not, we will once more argue the policy of the law and its social consequences, for the benefit of public opinion generally and the next legislature especially—seeing that those points could not be subjects of consideration in a court of law. And it is in these directions where the strongholds of our opponents lie.

It is repeated so often, so unctuously, and in such plaintive accents, that if the liquor dealers in Honolulu were permitted to sell to natives, the whole Hawaiian population would go in for drunkenness with a furore that would be perfectly overwhelming and irresistibly disastrous. There may have been prophets on the earth, in the days of old, who by supernatural means were relieved from the necessity of studying the social phenomena around them, trusting to the source of their inspiration to make good their assertions—we are not going to enter the domain of theology—but modern prophets must study the present, as well as remember the past; must understand to what degree the law of development in the present has modified the premises of the past, from which they argue, ere they venture a prophecy as to the future conduct of an individual or a nation. The results that might have held good under the social conditions of twenty-seven years ago, are not likely to hold good now when those conditions have so immensely changed; and to predict that the Hawaiians of 1863 will do as the Hawaiians of 1836 did or might have done, argues more perverseness than wisdom in the prophet.

Now what are the facts!

However inordinate the appetite of the Hawaiians for ardent spirits may have been at any period before 1843, however philanthropical in intent or beneficent in result, restrictions upon their consumption may have been in the earlier stages of the development of civilization among this people, certain it is, and cannot be refuted, that the political crisis of 1843—when so many of the ancient tabus, restrictions and ordinances were abrogated and the unwonted liberty produced a national reaction in many directions, trying to the faith of the saints and the sincerity of the converts—did not elicit a return to those wholesale indulgences in drunkenness which at former periods had characterised the people, thus demonstrating that in this respect at least the nation had outgrown its passion or that the development of civilization had already created countervailing influences to check its indulgence. Shortly after the restoration the Government, ignoring or slighting the experience gained and apparently acting in a spirit of opposition to the prudent and liberal measures adopted by the Provisional Administration, reimposed the various tabus, and some in even a more severe form than before, such as the liquor tabu.

Looking back, from our own knowledge of this people, upon the last twenty years, it is our calm and settled conviction that, as restrictive, discriminating and disqualifying measures were not needed in 1843 to prevent general indulgence and national excesses in drink, they were unnecessary in 1846, and every year afterwards unjust, offensive, demoralizing towards the natives, a trap towards the licensed dealers, and shortsighted and impolitic throughout. It is a notorious fact that for the last seven or eight years the mere force of public opinion has made the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to natives, almost a dead letter and inoperative as regards those who, if they had the means and the inclination, never failed to obtain liquors at the licensed houses, and yet drunkenness has most sensibly diminished in Honolulu during the same period, as the police records will abundantly attest. Is it credible that the native population of Honolulu have for the last twenty years merely refrained from drinking to excess and returning to the Saturnalia of intemperance out of regard for the licensed dealers? Is it probable that they would return, were the penalties on the dealers removed? Are the influences for good already existing, and better ones to be looked for, to be counted for nothing against a one-eyed hypothesis, predicating itself solely on a long past condition of the people? Have religion, morality and education been impotent to soften the manners, curb the passions and elevate the views of this people? Are the churches, religious and other associations, with which the country abounds, no proofs of its advancement, mentally, morally and civilly, between 1835 and 1863, or are they simply monuments of an extraneous, arbitrary movement, for which the nation has no sympathy, no affection, no pride? Is the Government impotent to punish individual offenses against public decorum and the peace of the land, or is it incompetent to deal with the liquor question in a firm, yet rational and liberal manner?

We ask, then, on what facts in the conduct and condition of the Hawaiian people do our opponents —those tearful and prayerful politicians, who, having seen the people *en dishabille* at some former period and being unable to overcome the shock their sensibilities received—rest their opinion that a nominal permission would be fraught with dangers which a virtual permission has not engendered! Granted that ignorance and rudeness still prevail in the land; yet who will say that the ignorance and rudeness of to-day are not immeasurably thinner and lighter than the darkness and barbarism of thirty years ago! Those times may have needed the *main de fer*, this period wants the *gant de velours*.

It may be said that the interest at stake is too great to be risked on an experiment, and that, having legally the whip-hand of the natives, it is better to keep it so, than to run the risk of their getting the bit between their teeth. We say that the experiment has been practically tried for several years without danger or the symptoms of danger, and that all that is now sought for is to remove the legal disability, which the sober and temperate of the people do not deserve, which is a premium upon hypocrisy in others, and has no terror for the vicious.

Those who remember the olden times are well aware of how drunkenness then spread, and whence it proceeded, and we need not revert to the melancholy spectacle. That time has past, and its men have gone with it; and those who study history and the character of a people, rather than their own foregone conclusions, will admit without a misgiving that, other things remaining, it is as impossible to revive the past of Hawaii nei, as it would be to revive the times of Caractacus or of the Heptarchy in England.

It has been said that the people have a right to be protected by Government against its own passions, and that the restrictions in question are a simple exercise of that right. In one sense the people have a right to be protected, viz: that protection which comes from an expanded, enlightened and liberal education; but in the sense in which our opponents use the phrase, we contest its correctness. No member of a family, or portion of a community has a right to ask their government to imprison or restrict the whole family or community lest they (the petitioners) should be tempted to make fools or beasts of themselves. The Government may erect Bedlams and Houses of Correction for those who have lost their self-control, but it has no right to abridge the liberty of sage and unoffending men because their rational and moderate enjoyment of their liberty sets their neighbors crazy. As well protect the people from covetousness or rapine by prohibiting the sale of gold or cuttlery, as to protect them from drunkenness by prohibiting the sale of liquor. With equal justice Adam and Eve might have claimed a right of protection against their own passions and the exclusion from Eden of the objects that tempted them. Law is a social agent that deals with the overt facts of society, but when law attempts to enter the heart of the individual and regulate his passions, his appetites and desires, it has ever lamentably failed, by arrogating to itself the prerogatives of education and of religion. Moral and religious laws concern themselves about the passions of men; civil laws only step in when these passions manifest themselves in acts hurtful to the peace and well-being of society. To treat an individual, a portion of, or an entire community as drunkards and murderers *in posse* before they have shown themselves to be such *de facto*, is a refinement in legislation which we have borrowed from New England, but none the less monstrous, whether practiced here or there.

Some of our opponents writing on this subject say:—

"There can be no civility without morality, and legal limitations and restraints to the exercise of individual rights prejudicial to the peace and good of society and of universol tendencies, are therefore just and necessary till a people have so far advanced in the social scale as to be above and beyond the necessity of such restraints."

Who are to be the judges of that "advance," and what are to be its criteria? We contend that the facts of society prove to the observer that the general "tendency" to drunkenness has signally decreased from and before 1843 up to the present, and, what is most remarkable of all, that decrease has been greatest during the last several years when the restrictions were virtually relaxed and far greater opportunities for indulging prevailed than ever before. We are willing that on this point the people should be judged by its worst exponent, the city of Honolulu; and if there, in spite of every facility and temptation, drunkenness has materially decreased, to a proportion even less than that of places with an equal number of inhabitants in countries otherwise more civilized, or so reputed —then we ask that the law should recognize the fact, that statesmen, politicians and lawmakers should no longer belie and insult the people by ignoring so commendable a trait in its character.

The senseless cry that, if the law were repealed, grog-shops would start up in every crossroad and thoroughfare in the land, is too ridiculous for serious consideration; and so is the philanthropic lament that the natives would sell the clothes off their backs to procure the liquor. They are simply assertions. They may be well meant; but they have no warrant in facts. National character and national tendencies are not judged of by the worst specimens of a people, nor should they be here.

It is hardly worth the time to pursue the subject further in this direction. We will obey the laws of the country, but we will not believe that a law which ignores the social facts and development of the people, which is predicated on a condition no longer existing, which is a mockery and a libel—is just, right and politic, simply *because* the legislature made it; nor do we believe that its repeal at this time, would set a single star adrift in the Heavens, or turn the head of a single Hawaiian on earth.

Custom House Statistics.

The Official Report of the Collector-General of Customs, relating to Navigation, Trade, &c., for 1862, is published in to-day's paper. In looking over this Table, computed for all the ports of the Kingdom, and also our own tables, computed solely for the Port of Honolulu, and published last week, the increasing development of national resources and undiminished intercourse with the outside world are highly gratifying, both as an index of material progress, and as disproving the lugubrious prophecies in which a certain set of politico-finacio-economists indulged some three years ago, and on which they now have the sense to keep silent, though they have not the grace to disown them. It was so boldly predicted, so strenuously asserted that the imposition of the 10 per cent. duties would drive away commerce and ruin the country, that the falling off of the whaling fleet was almost entirely owing to that measure, that imports would diminish, revenue decrease and agriculture stagnate, the Ministry were pelted with every opprobrious epithet, the Legislature derided and the country commiserated, and, so far as words can effect their own fulfillment, it certainly was no fault of theirs that their prophecies failed.

That any change in existing tariffs will, in a measure, disturb the regular operations of commerce, whether that change be from high to lower, or from low to higher, was never denied by us; but that in our case the change would prove permanently and accumulatively injurious we denied, and time now proves our correctness. That a change from a low to a somewhat higher tariff here would cause an over-importation in anticipation of its going into effect was but natural, and that such over-importation should have been followed by an under-importation for the year or two following, required no inspiration to tell, and could cause no alarm in foreseeing comprehensive minds. That the falling off of the whaling fleet, through causes independent of the tariff, should have seriously disarranged many branches of trade and commerce, was to be expected, and needed not have taken any by surprise who had kept their eyes open to the operations of the whale-fishery. But that the one or the other would permanently paralyze the country, and send the people back to barbarism and the *malo*, as predicted, showed either a weakness of perception or a strength of prejudice that are unpardonable in men who write for and aspire to enlighten and influence public opinion.

The following comparative table will, in a measure, illustrate our remarks, bearing in mind that the main disturbance in Hawaiian trade occasioned by the new tariff extended over about two years, 1859 and 1860. We collate, therefore, the figures of the two previous and the two subsequent years.

	Value total Imports.	Import duties on Goods at Honolulu.	Value goods impr'd free.	Cus. rec'ts exclusive of duties on Liquor.
1857	$1,130,165 41	$51,112 16	$ 42,893 54	$64,931 21
18 8	1,089,660 60	37,838 17	38,140 53	54,332 25
1859	1,555,558 74	60,575 66	92,668 16	88,772 66
1860	1,223,749 65	50,983 21	135,721 43	80,309 45
1861	761,169 57	44,774 69	105,7 8 78	70,974 64
1862	998,289 67	59,826 48	112,707 69	82,884 79

	EXPORTS.		Arrival Merchantmen at Honolulu.	
	Domestic as cargo.	Do. as supplies.	No.	Tons.
1857	$247,703 91	$175,600	75	28,287
1858	356,716 11	223,250	100	40,889
1859	436,775 21	191,800	121	54,261
1860	349,926 54	130,600	102	38,447
1861	494,172 74	72,700	91	45 868
1862	532,941 87	53,600	121	59,119

We say that the country has great cause to congratulate itself upon its material progress, and that the measure which was so bitterly denounced at the time has neither crippled commerce nor worked injury to the consumer, nor diminished the revenue of the Government.

☞ Another week without an item; and the world "on the corner" have attended the Courts to relieve the monotony of the times by listening to lawsuits which, in our humble opinion, never ought to have been there. The American war is an external topic; so we never speak of it, except upon the arrival of a mail; besides it is so exciting a subject, that we always approach it with the utmost caution. But even that is cooling, and our contemporary, the champion of a portion only of the American people, begins to think a "suppression of the rebellion or a restoration of peace" "very questionable during the present administration." We never doubted "the sober, second thought," that peculiar correction for paralax and refraction in American politics, and are glad to see it employed even by inferior journals to correct their calculations upon the course run and the distance yet to make. The *Advertiser* moreover tells us that it has "never approved the course of the administration at Washington in its first and second dismissal of McClellan." What a misfortune that the admonitions of a Honolulu journal should have fallen upon heedless ears in Washington! Well may it now wash its hands of the consequences, exclaiming, "I told you so;" and we now can understand why it questions the ability of the administration to end the war. It is a trait of many minds, instantly a calamity falls upon them, to seek some scapegoat to bear the burden for them. The journal in question, not being above the average of mankind in status and scope of vision, seeks an excuse for the disaster at Fredericksburg and finds it in the War Department, in spite of its own publication in another column of Gen. Burnside's official report, in which he (Gen. B.) "assumes the responsibility," and adds that he decided his movement against Fredericksburg "rather *against the opinion* of the President, the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck," and in which he himself, makes no mention of any delay in obtaining the pontoons ordered, but calls the delay "unexpected and unaccountable." In its haste to throw the blame on the War Department, that journal impeaches the veracity of General Burnside. We are no partisan of either, but we like history to be written impartially, if written at all; and we fail to see why the President, Mr. Stanton or Gen. Halleck should be declared incapables on account of a strategy that was executed "against their opinion." If the Fabian policy of McClellan was discarded by the Cabinet at Washington, a truthful historian and critic would not have omitted to attribute some, if not the greater portion of the blame to that very class of journalists, of whom our contemporary is a distant imitator, who, disregarding the magnitude of the conflict, have so confidently broken the back of the rebellion so many times, and were shouting for a little "dash" to "pitch in" ere the joints should have time to knit again. As Gen. Burnside assumes the responsibility of the movement from Warrenton to Fredericksburg on the line he did move, the following extract from the correspondent of the New York *Times*, dated "Falmouth, November 25th," will perhaps help to relieve the Cabinet from being the authors, aiders and abettors in the disaster occurring at Fredericksburg:

The present situation of the Army of the Potomac presents a good illustration of the perpetual advantages which a force operating vigorously on the defensive, with offensive returns, can gain over a timid and unenterprising aggressor. The simple matter of crossing a petty stream, less than a hundred yards wide, and a little over knee-deep, from the commonplace operation it was a week ago, has at this date grown to be a perilous enterprise, which we have not yet executed, and which we will certainly not be able to execute without very considerable loss of life.

It is just a week ago to day since the Right Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, under command of Major-General Sumner, halted the head of its column on the Rappahannock at this place. A squadron of cavalry and four pieces of artillery composed the contemptible foe present to bar our passage. Not a regiment of infantry, not a foot of fortification, was there. Everybody knows what the impetuous *vieux sabreur* at the head of the division wanted to do. What he had to do was to obey orders, and these orders commanded that he should not cross the river. A single battery of 10-pounder Parrots, placed on a commanding eminence on the side of the river, in an hour silenced the enemy's guns, and made the passage free to us. It was not even allowed to go over and take possession of the disabled rebel cannon. We slept that night on the north bank of the Rappahannock. Tuesday morning we found six guns in position, better placed than before, and commanding the ford. Wednesday morning there were ten. Thursday saw the defenses increased by a section on our left (the rebel right.) Friday, by a section on our right (the rebel left)—thus giving them a direct and double cross-fire upon us. Saturday morning disclosed the result of an industrious night's work; the guns were protected by intrenchments in front, and yesterday, on riding out with Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, for the purpose of selecting positions for batteries, we found the rebel batteries on right, center and left admirably covered from our fire by breastworks and epaulements. * * * * *

The position which the Confederates have selected at Fredericksburg is an admirable one, and puts every advantage on their side. Immediately opposite where we shall have to land on crossing the stream, precisely opposite Falmouth and a little to the right of Fredericksburg, is a level plain, running back from the river a mile. At this point the land swells up, *en terrace*, forming a bare plateau; and back of this again rises a higher range of land, the heights well wooded. The crest and foretop of the first ridge are well lined with guns, and as the outline of river and ridge curve round in the segment of a circle, they are able to get admirable enfilading fires from each other. Behind the secondary range where the hills reach their highest elevation and break down from the horizon on the other side, the unknown force of the enemy lies concealed. Supposing, therefore, that under fire of batteries planted on our side of the river, the work of throwing over the troops is successfully accomplished, utterly *sans* shelter, and a steep and difficult ascent over and up which the men will have to pass—exposed to a thrice murderous front and cross fire of shrapnel, case and canister.

The great authority of Napoleon is on record to the effect that no troops can withstand the fire of 16 guns over the space of a thousand toises. You see, therefore, the task before us. It is true, the batteries planted on the heights on our side of the river may be relied upon to embarrass the gunnery of the rebels; but the distance (from 2,500 to 3,000 yards) is too great for either artillery force to be able to do the other any very serious damage. Besides, precisely at that point where our batteries should be of most service—namely, where the troops come under the hottest fire of the enemy's guns—we shall have to cease firing for fear of destroying our own men. But supposing that by an exercise of that sublime courage of which our troops are capable, they storm and reach this plateau; there then remains another and secondary range of fortified heights to take, and behind them the serried columns of rebel infantry. Imagine that we meet with a repulse; that in the meanwhile the rebel batteries have been able to knock to pieces the pontoon bridge; we have then before us the appalling contingency of our broken columns flying to a river which at high tide is up to a man's neck, and, from its extreme y rocky and slippery bottom, is excessively difficult of crossing. Does the image of a new, but far more terrible Ball's Bluff rise on the mind?

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—In two previous communications I endeavored to show by reference to United States Government statistics, that whatever amount of rice these islands may produce, it will be but a very small fraction in the market of the world, and a very small fraction even in comparison with the export previous to the war from the port of Charleston alone. I also endeavored to make suggestions for a more profitable cultivation of rice, by severing the leading strings of San Francisco and by entering on a process of less expensive and laborious cultivation.

With your permission, I will enter on point three: *Laborers*—During many years past the number of laborers on these islands was more than sufficient. While the whaling fleet visited our islands in large numbers and full ships entered our ports, agriculture was a resource of too slow and therefore despised a character, that men, who could realize in a few months by traffic, by fair or foul means, as much and more than the plowshare could bring them, should give it even a passing thought, except as a plaything or a kind of half holiday on the annual fair day which the few wise and far-seeing men who endeavored to establish an agricultural society tried their utmost to introduce on these islands. Those were days when the laboring class either tried their luck on board of a whaler or remained at home on their cozy mats, living at their ease while the season lasted, and tightening their belts, Indian fashion, daring the out-of-season months.

Glorious times those! Reader, drop a sympathetic tear over the grave of the glorious past! Times are altered. Men's minds have taken a turn. The scales have changed. *Then* the whaling fleet brought down its scale to the very bottom, and the scale containing agriculture, light as a feather, went sky-high. *Now* everybody jumps into the agricultural scale, and the whaling fleet is rising considerably, some. *Then* the amount of our agricultural resources comprised three or four coffee or sugar plantations, a few acres of potatoes and arrowroot, a few acres of wheat and kalo, and thousands of acres of indigo to fatten stock for the exportation of beef. *Now* hundreds of acres have been cleared of their prolific growth of indigo, bulrushes have been extirpated, and the solid clay, hardened by the hot sun of tens of years, has been transformed into the softest mud imaginable to produce in the first nine months of trial, from April 1 to December 31, an export of 797,553 pounds of paddy and 111,008 pounds of rice, valued at some $30,000. *Now* the formerly three or four sugar plantations are increasing rapidly in number, in acres under cultivation, and in the most approved machinery.

The talk on "change" is "sugar in the gourd," or "rice at the mill;" oil and bone are nowhere. There is no stop as yet in the increase (and may there never be) of cultivated land. Every day you hear of some one going to plant sugar or rice where last year but a few acres of rice were raised, real, substantial plantations are opened for the coming season. In some instances the want of laborers has already been felt during the latter half of the past year, and to a certainty, will be felt severely a few years hence. Until yet the laboring population was what might be termed a floating population. While individuals cultivated only a small tract of land or a few acres, laborers could always be had, more or less, when wanted; but as sugar and rice plantations increase and extend, the planter hires his laborers by the year, and withdraws them for that length of time from the market. A year since, there was not a day when I could not in an hour's time assemble from six to eight laborers, willing to work. It is not so now, and there cannot be the least doubt that a few years hence the want of laborers will be the greatest obstacle in the advance of agricultural resources, and by raising the price of labor to a too high standard, cripple our industrial enterprises. I consider it therefore well worthy the attention of planters and farmers to give the subject their consideration, and think it but prudent to look in time for remedies to encompass the threatening evil. The last census gives no hope.

The only remedy I can suggest is the importation of laborers. But whom or how? That's the question. The importation of white men, of whatever nation, as *laborers*, be it on sugar or rice plantations, is so inadmissible, that it is unnecessary to give any space to the reasons against it. The importation of negroes, if it were even possible to import a few thousand of the Lincolnized ebony, is equally inadmissible. In his right place, as a slave, the negro would be a valuable laborer; as a free man, he would become a curse to these islands.

While entering on the question of the introduction of laborers, it is not only necessary to take into consideration the fitness, physical and intellectual, and the advantage that the farmer may derive from the imported immigrant as a *laborer*, but it is even more necessary, and ought and should be of paramount necessity to take into consideration "what advantage the people, the Hawaiian people, would derive from the imported immigrants." While the planter acquires the needed laborers, the people at large should acquire what will infuse new life into the decreasing and decaying national body—the people should acquire a class of immigrants by nature highly adapted to readily amalgamate with them, to give strength to their weakened constitution, and instead of being more civilized, infusing into them every new vice attendant on civ lization, be less civilized, and receive from them an advance in civilization in exchange for giving to them the vigor of a renewed national existence. For this reason the Coolie is an undesirable acquisition for the mass of the people, and as a laborer, of small value generally. Also, neither white, black nor Coolie. We must therefore cast our eyes round the vast Pacific, and hope that some of the numerous islands will accommodate us. Some degree of civilization, or at least some acquaintance with civilization, is necessary to induce a desire for the better. The constant, never ceasing desire for a better is a most prominent mark of civilization. Wherever islands can be found where the inhabitants actually do emigrate from one to another, there we may find a desire to better themselves, and there we may look for people willing to emigrate to these islands. From a most authentic source, an old whaleman, Mr. F. Warren, I have learned that the people of the Caroline Islands frequently emigrate to Saypan, where nearly one-half of the inhabitants consist of Carolinians. There are also other groups of islands, the inhabitants of which, by coming frequently in contact with the white man, have already received the idea that something better exists. The Hervey Group, Mangoa, Roratonga, etc., are places where the people might be induced to emigrate. The King's Mill Group, Hope, Roach and Byron Islands are inhabited by a fine, healthy and intelligent race. Very often their productions fail them, and at no place, so I am told, are people more willing to go on board of whalers. A vessel might procure any number almost at any time.

Could we succeed (and if we do not, it is our own fault) to induce hundreds of men, women and children to immigrate to these islands, to amalgamate with this people, to whom they are so nearly allied in language, race, and perhaps destiny, to likely turn the tide in the decrease of this people, by infusing the vigor of their unimpaired constitution into this race, who can one instant doubt that to agriculture, the national existence even, and the perpetuity of the people must be ascribed as one of its greatest results. Is this then only the dream of a visionary? Is it but an idle thought, thrown in the air to burst like a soap bubble? Who knows the ways of the Omnipotent or has entered into his counsels? and who will deride the possibility that in future times the seven islands of this archipelago shall, by being the nucleus of civilization among the isles of the Pacific, become yet the powerful empire, the center to which the peoples of the thousand islands of this vast ocean converge? Should it ever be so, it will not be the first prediction of your visionary correspondent that has become a fact.

"The social and moral education of a people will advance only in the ratio in which the free improvement of the soil advances." That this assertion, which I made in 1860, is becoming verified, is acknowledged in His Majesty's speech from the throne. Sugar and rice have been the agents. And when through want of laborers, and compelled to resort to the importation of emigrants, the tide in the decrease of this race shall be stemmed and our valleys and mountain sides shall again teem with an ever increasing population, it is due to sugar and due to rice. Under Kamehameha I. the people fearfully decreased, let the tide turn under Kamehameha IV., that centuries hence a powerful empire of the Pacific may to remotest ages attest the glory of Kamehameha I., its founder. Let our valleys be musical with the rustling sounds of the waving cane, when gentle breezes sweep over its silken tops, let the golden ears of rice nod their precious burdens to the genial rays of the sun, let the cheerful voices of merry reapers sound over the plains, where the heavy wheat proclaims of plenty, let the bottom of our harbors be loosened by the anchors of a numerous merchant fleet, let monitors be our navy to defend our national honor and prosperity, let our people be happy, prosperous and numberless as the sands on our island shores, and acknowledge that—agriculture did it all.

HOLSTEIN.

(To be concluded next week.)

Special Notices.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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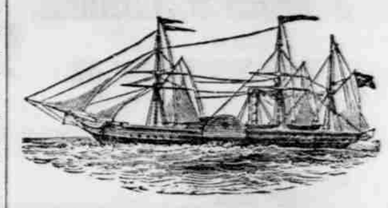

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Metcalf Plantation!

FOR SALE in quantities to suit Purchasers, by

January 16, 1863—38tf ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

To Rice Growers!

THE UNDERSIGNED will pay CASH (From this date) the highest market rate for good Paddy, delivered at his Auction Sales Room, Queen street, and will return the containers.

☞ Natives or foreigners on the other islands by shipping Paddy to our consignment, may receive account sales with cash or order for the amount of their shipment at the highest market rates.

January 16, 1863.—38tf H. W. SEVERANCE, Auctioneer.

SUGAR MILL FOR SALE!

A NEW SUGAR MILL, COMPLETE, made of Hard Wood. For sale by

38 4t S. SAVIDGE.

H. McINTYRE & SON,

BAKERS AND GROCERS,

East corner of King and Fort Streets.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Keolewa, of Honolulu, late deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha, for letters of administration upon the Estate of Keolewa, of Naawawa, Haw., late deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Thursday, the 29th day of January instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing the application for letters of administration aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk Supreme Court.
Honolulu, Jan. 15, 1863. 38 2t

For Sale.

A PIANO FORTE.

ONE OF THOSE SUPERIOR INstruments from the Manufactory of Albert W. Ladd & Co., and imported by J. Fuller, Esq., is now offered for sale.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase are referred, by permission, to Major E. Hasslocher, Professor of Music.

Inquire of [38 tf] J. A. BREWSTER.

For Sale.

A RIDING HORSE & SIDE SADDLE

A FIRST-RATE RIDING HORSE, perfectly kind and well broken for ladies' use; together with an excellent Side Saddle, can be bought on application to

36 tf J. A. BREWSTER.

FOR SALE.

ONE SUGAR MILL, complete.

TO BE DELIVERED free of charges, on board of any schooner in Hanalei Bay.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL!

Apply to

37 1m Mr. G. THOMS.

Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned has in his possession

2 baskets sundry Spirits,
1 demijohn Whisky,
1 Coat,
6 Water Jars and a lot of Ivory,

Seized for violations of the Revenue Laws.

Any person claiming the above are requested to make it known to the undersigned.

W. GOODALE, Collector of Customs.
Collector's Office, Jan. 9, 1863. 37 2t

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the Will of Frederick Mills, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all those having demands against the Estate, to present the same; and those who are indebted to the Estate will please make payment to the undersigned.

R. BOYD,
Executor of the Will of Frederick Mills.
Honolulu, Jan. 6, 1863. 37 3t

SUPREME COURT,
—IN PROBATE—

In the matter of the Estate of L. H. Anthon, late of Copenhagen, dec'd.

PROPER Application having been made to the Hon. G. M. Robertson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by Theodore C. Heuck, for letters of administration upon the Estate of L. H. Anthon, of Copenhagen, late deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Saturday, the 24th day of January inst, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing of application for letters of administration aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk Supreme Court.
Honolulu, Jan. 7, 1863. 37 2t

CHINA MATTING, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4—White and Checked

For sale by

n 5 H. HACKFELD & CO.